

THE KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES TO NONE.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS

OF THE COMMON PEOPLE.

VOL. XXV, No. 41

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.

SATURDAY, JULY 26 1919.

WHOLE NUMBER 1289

PHILIP B. KENNEDY



Philip B. Kennedy, now commercial attaché at London, has been appointed assistant director of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce and will act as chief of the bureau this fall in the absence of Burwell S. Cutler. Mr. Cutler will study economic conditions in Europe.

FIFTY AMERICANS SLAIN

No Action Taken by Mexico, Says Ambassador Fletcher.

He Tells House Committee of the Murders Committed Below Border in Three Years.

Washington, July 24.—Henry P. Fletcher, American ambassador to Mexico, told the house rules committee that since his appointment three years ago about fifty Americans had been killed in Mexico without a prosecution being made by the Mexican authorities.

Ambassador Fletcher said he had seen the bodies of the slain Americans in Mexico, and explained that the presence of more American citizens there than other foreigners probably accounted for the greater number of outrages affecting Americans.

Replying to questions by Chairman Campbell the ambassador said withdrawal of recognition of the Carranza government by the United States would only increase the turmoil in the southern republic. He added that he did not know of any revolutionary leader capable of establishing a permanent government.

Washington, July 24.—Congress will take no early action with respect to the Mexican situation. The leaders in congress, it was learned, have decided to follow for a while longer the lead of the state department.

El Paso, Tex., July 23.—Francisco Villa and Gen. Felipe Angeles have disbanded their forces until September and announced to their troops they would go to Japan in an effort to obtain ammunition for the Villa revolution. Americans who arrived here from Chihuahua City reported.

FORCED TO CANCEL SAILINGS

More Than Two Hundred Ships at Liverpool Are Held Up by Dockers' Strike.

Liverpool, July 24.—The strike among the dock workers, has resulted in bringing about chaos in the arrangements for handling the more than 200 ships at this port, their sailings being canceled or indefinitely postponed. There were no apparent prospects of any speedy settlement of the difficulty.

RICH PLEDGE TO CHAUTAUGA

John D. Rockefeller Offers to Give \$100,000, Provided \$500,000 Is Raised From Other Sources.

New York, July 24.—Announcement of an offer by John D. Rockefeller to contribute \$100,000 to the Chautauqua institution which conducts lecture series at Chautauqua, N. Y., provided \$500,000 is raised from other sources, was made here by Arthur Bestor, president of the institution.

AGAINST CHANGE IN TREATY

President Pleads With Republican Senators That No Amendments Be Made in Document.

Washington, July 24.—President Wilson at a conference with Republican senators urged that the treaty be ratified without reservations and said that such a reservation as suggested would necessarily be interpreted abroad as showing that the United States was willing to assist the other nations for only two years.

HOUSE PASSES DRY MEASURE

Adopts Enforcement Act 287 to 100; Bill May Be Vetoed.

ONE-HALF PER CENT IS LIMIT

Possession of Liquor in Private Dwellings Held Lawful—Broad Powers Given Under Search and Seizure Section of Bill.

Washington, July 24.—The prohibition enforcement bill, described by opponents of the measure as drastic enough to invite a veto by President Wilson, was finally passed by the house.

The bill was passed after a motion by Representative Igoe to recommit it was defeated by a vote of 255 to 138.

The vote on the passage of the bill was 287 to 100, with three members voting present.

Of the 100 members voting against the bill 52 were Democrats and 48 Republicans, as follows:

Democrats—Bakka, Bec, Blackmon, Buchanan, Carey, Casey, Cleary, Coady, Cullen, Dent, Dewalt, Donovan, Dooling, Dupre, Eagan, Fitzgerald, Gallagher, Gallivan, Ganly, Gard, Goldfogle, Griffin, Humphreys, Igoe, Johnston, Lazero, Lea, Linthicum, Lonergan, McAndrews, McGlennon, McKinley, McLane, Maher, Martin, Mead, Minahan, Mooney, O'Connell, O'Connor, Pell, Phelan, Pou, John W. Rainey (Ill.), Riordan, Rowan, Sabath, Sherwood, Small, Smith (N. Y.), Steele and Sullivan. Total, 52.

Republicans—Bachrach, Britten, Burdick, Burke, Curry, Dyer, Edmonds, Freeman, Garland, Glynn, Haskell, Hull, Husted, Jefferis, Jaul, Kahn, Kennedy, Kleczka, La Guardia, Lampert, Leihbach, Longworth, McArthur, MacCraty, Madden, Mann, Merritt, Moore, Morin, Mudd, Newton, Nolan, Ogden, Porter, Radcliffe, Ramsey, Reber, Rodenberg, Sanford, Siegel, Snyder, Stephens, Tinkham, Vane, Votch, Walsh, Ward, and Watson. Total, 48.

What the Bill Provides.

The enforcement bill, as it passed the house, provides:

After January 18, 1920:

Every person permitted under the law to have liquor in his possession shall report the quantity and kind to the commissioners of internal revenue. (This applies to chemists, physicians, etc.)

After February 1, 1920:

The possession of any liquor, other than as authorized by the law, shall be prima facie evidence that it is being kept for sale or otherwise in violation of the law.

It will not be required, however, to report, and it will not be illegal to have in one's possession liquor in a private dwelling while the same is occupied and used by the possessor as his private dwelling, and the liquor is used for personal consumption by the owner, his family or his guests.

The possessor of such liquor, however, bears the burden of proof that the liquor was acquired and is possessed lawfully.

Intoxicating liquor is defined as a beverage containing more than one-half per cent of alcohol.

Any house, boat, vehicle or other place where liquor is manufactured or sold, is declared a nuisance.

No person shall manufacture, sell, barter, give away, transport, import, export, deliver, furnish or receive any intoxicating liquors.

No Drinking on Trains.

Use of liquor as a beverage on any public conveyance, train, boat or jitney bus is prohibited.

Broad powers are given under the search and seizure section to officers charged with enforcement of the law. They may enter a dwelling house in which liquor is sold and seize it, together with implements of manufacture.

Seizure of all craft or vehicles used in the transportation of liquor is authorized.

Enforcement of the war-time act and the Constitutional amendment is provided for in the measure and in practically the same manner.

For first offense violators the maximum fine is \$1,000 or six months' imprisonment and for subsequent offenses fines range from \$200 to \$2,000 or one month to five years in prison.

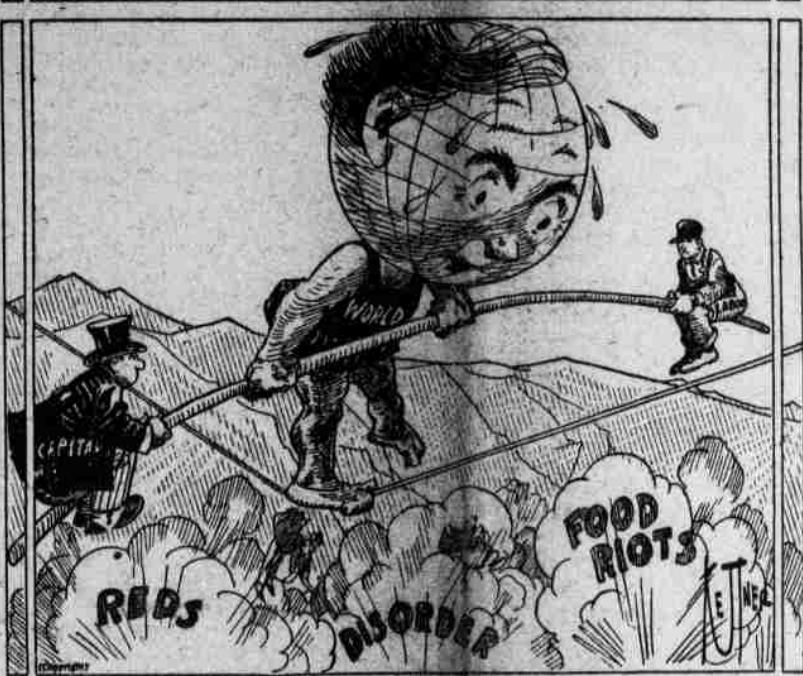
Enforcement of both the war-time act and the amendment is reposed in the internal revenue bureau and the department of justice.

Registered physicians are authorized under strict regulations for the use of liquor in cases where it may be considered necessary as a medicine.

Liquor advertisements of all kinds are prohibited.

The smelters of the Fort Smith (Ark.) Smelter company and the Athletic Smelting and Mining company suspended operations as a result of a strike of 300 employees. A ten per cent cut in wages, effective April 1, is the cause of the clamp.

Steady Boys, Steady



PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OPERATIONS MERGED

OF RAILWAYS URGED IN PLAN OFFERED TO HOUSE COMMERCE COMMITTEE.

Statutory Rate Rule Is Carried In Proposal—Idea Agreed Upon After Series of Hearings, Henry A. Wheeler Says, Explaining Project.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—Private ownership and operation of railroads, merged into twenty or thirty great competing systems, under the supervision of a Federal Transportation Board, with a statutory rule of rate-making, assuring the roads a net return of six per cent, was offered to the House Commerce Committee as the plan of the National Transportation Conference.

Harry A. Wheeler, of Chicago, former president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, who assembled the conference, explained that hearings had been held for six months, at which shippers, railroad men, labor union officials and bankers had been heard.

The plan evolved was said to be a combination of the best features of plans already put forward, with new elements assembled into what the conference regarded to be a harmonious entirety.

Continued Government operation until remedial legislation is enacted was urged by the conference with the limitation that such legislation should be enacted this year.

With the return of the roads, at a time when many probably will be showing deficits, the conference thought, there should be made available by Congress a railroad reserve fund of \$500,000,000, administered by the proposed Federal Transportation Board, for the stabilization of the roads' credit and to facilitate the recommended consolidations.

The sum eventually would be returned to the government.

Grand Jurors Visit Cold Storage Plant

Fruit and Vegetables in Receipts "Soft"—Meat Is Held More Than Year Despite Statute.

Cincinnati, O.—Startling facts were ascertained by the Hamilton county grand jurors when they made an inspection of the plant of the Merchants' Ice and Cold Storage Company, Freeman and Kenyon avenues. Thousands of pounds of fruits and vegetables were found to be rotting in their receptacles, scores of barrels of apples were declared to be unfit, and many boxes of grapefruit were found to be "soft."

Large quantities of meat were found in storage, a part of which had entry cards showing it had been there more than a year, though the law limits this to eight months.

Approximately 30,000 cases of eggs, each case containing 30 dozen, were stored in three rooms of the warehouse, though the price of eggs has been soaring.

Accompanying the grand jury was Eugene Schmitt, Assistant Food Inspector for the Cincinnati Health Department, who, when again summoned to appear before the body, was instructed to guide the investigators on a visit to the cold storage plant.

William Stays in Holland

Dutch Government Refuses Permission to ex-Kaiser to Leave Shelter of Amerongen.

The Hague, July 24.—The Dutch foreign office has refused to grant permission to the ex-kaiser to move from Amerongen, though he himself desires to move.

Count Bentinck desired to get rid of his friends, and the former German emperor's friends had found a suitable residence elsewhere.

ENGLAND FEARS STRIKE SPREAD

Coal Miners, Railway Men and Transport Workers Are in Conference.

STORMY SESSION IS CERTAIN

Cabinet Meets to Discuss Industrial Situation Which Has Caused Grave Alarm—Lloyd George May Meet the Miners.

London, July 24.—By a vote of 217 to 11 the "triple alliance" decided to put the question of a general strike of miners, railway men and transport workers up to a ballot of the workingmen themselves. The "triple alliance" is composed of the officials of the three unions named.

The threat of a "direct action" strike, extending to the railway men and transport workers, to enforce the demands of the striking coal miners, hung over England when the "triple alliance"—officials of the miners, railway and transport workers—met.

When an adjournment was taken a bitter division had arisen between those who wanted to defy the government and those who sought a conciliatory course. The heated arguments indicated long and stormy sessions.

Cabinet Holds Meeting.

The cabinet held an important session to discuss the industrial situation.

It was reported that Premier Lloyd George would confer with officials of the striking coal miners in an attempt to pave the way for a settlement.

The men on strike total about 275,000, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Monmouth being the counties mainly affected.

The most hopeful feature of the situation is the decision of the Welsh miners at a conference at Cardiff not to join the Yorkshire movement.

Keen interest is felt everywhere over the meeting of the "triple alliance"—officials of the mine, railway and transport workers. They will then discuss the advisability of direct action, a threat that has already been made. As they control about 2,000,000 workers, their decision will be of great weight in the industrial situation.

PLANS APPEAL TO PEOPLE

Clemenceau, After Victory in Chamber, Is Soon to Introduce a General Election Bill.

Paris, July 24.—Premier Clemenceau is going to put his war and peace policies squarely up to the people of France. He announced in the chamber of deputies that he would introduce a general election bill the day after the peace treaty is ratified.

Paris, July 24.—The chamber of deputies gave a vote of confidence in the cabinet of M. Clemenceau by a poll of 272 against 181.

M. Clemenceau's opponents were jubilant over the ballot, saying that it spelled the doom of the cabinet as at present constituted.

Premier Clemenceau, on leaving the chamber, said: "This is a mere skirmish. The real battle is coming."

The premier was cheered as he departed, many officers surrounding him and shouting, "Vive Clemenceau!" and "Long live the hero of victory!"

PUTS VETO ON STRONG BEER

Governor of Pennsylvania Refuses Signature to Bill Passed by the Legislature.

Harrisburg, Pa., July 24.—Governor Sproul vetoed the Ramsey prohibition enforcement act, which would permit the manufacture of 2.75 per

OUTLINE OF NEW FINANCIAL PLAN

French Expert Asserts Wilson Will Put Forward Comprehensive Scheme. FURTHER CREDITS FOR ALLIES

Committee of French, British, and Italian Bankers to Confer on Subject With Representative of American Interests.

Washington, July 24.—If President Wilson is planning to send a message to congress along the lines forecast by Louis Albert in dispatches from Paris, he has not mentioned it to his closest associates. It was stated in White House circles. In sources close to the White House the belief was expressed that the president had no such intention.

Paris, July 24.—Writing in Figaro, Louis Aubert, eminent French financial expert, forecasts that President Wilson will send a message to the American congress recommending plans that will enable the allies to liquidate their debts to the United States and secure further credits from that country.

M. Aubert's important statements on international finance followed an interview which he held with J. P. Morgan. Although the French expert did not mention Mr. Morgan's name it was intimated that some of the American banker's views were set forth in the article.

Wilson's Plan Outlined.

President Wilson's reported plan will likely take the form of extending the scope of the war finance corporation which will back long-term credits granted by American exporters to European importers, according to M. Aubert. The writer reveals the object of Mr. Morgan's trip by stating that French, British and Italian financiers and the French finance ministry had formed a committee of seven bankers to meet Edward Stettinius, Morgan representative, with a view to arranging French financial and industrial revival. Similar action is to be taken in Italy, it is said.

Will Confer With Republicans.

Washington, July 24.—It is the purpose of President Wilson to invite all of the Republicans he has not yet seen or invited, to confer with him at the White House on the peace treaty before he starts out on his prospective speaking tour of the country, it was announced officially.

The president was sufficiently recovered from his recent indisposition to receive four more Republican senators—Page of Vermont, Sterling of South Dakota, McLean of Connecticut, and Newberry of Michigan. All expressed the utmost willingness to discuss with him certain moot or disputed provisions of the treaty which are the foundation for senatorial opposition to its ratification without amendment or reservation.

KEEP ORDER IN WASHINGTON

Regular Troops Aid Police in Preventing Renewals of Disorder of Past Few Days.

Washington, July 24.—With five persons dead, eleven possibly dying and scores injured in race battles on the streets here during the last three nights, every precaution short of martial law was taken by police and military provost guards to prevent a recurrence of rioting that came as an outgrowth of numerous assaults on white women and other recent acts of violence by negroes.

There were no disorders during the day, but at nightfall police and troops, supplemented by additional detachments of regulars from Camp Meade, and marines from Quantico, Va., took up their stations in grim preparation for what the hours of darkness might bring.

After the conference Secretary Baker announced that the troops ordered from Camp Meade constituted "a very large number" and that Maj. Gen. William G. Haan would be in command. Secretary Daniels said a substantial force of marines had been ordered in from Quantico, Va., for night patrol duty.

REDS VICTORS IN MINNESOTA

By a Large Majority Labor Meeting Upholds Soviet Government Existing in Russia.

New Ulm, Minn., July 24.—The radical section of the Minnesota Federation of Labor at the annual meeting of that organization here showed their strength by passing by a large majority a resolution endorsing the soviet government of Russia and postponing for one year an endorsement of a resolution favoring the League of Nations.

MARK HYMAN



Mark Hyman, who recently served as special assistant attorney general in the prosecution of some noted cases, has been appointed general counsel for the United States shipping board. He succeeds Sherman R. Whipple of Boston, who retired to private practice. Hyman is a native of Cincinnati, but has been practicing law in New York city.

ENGINES WERE FAULTY

Mechanician Tells Cause of Disaster to Blimp.

Lying at Point of Death, Henry Wacker Places Responsibility on the Crew of Airship.

Chicago, July 24.—Henry Wacker, sole surviving mechanic of Monday's blimp disaster, having arrived at the conclusion that he had but a few short hours to live, decided to tell, as he knew it, the inside story of the cause of the tragedy.

Wacker told the story at the Presbyterian hospital, where he lay with a fracture of the skull, a broken back and fracture of the shoulder and three ribs. His story will be retold to the coroner's jury. Wacker charges:

That the disaster was caused by an explosion originating in the rotary engine on the port side of the dirigible. There was a backfire and the flames communicated to the envelope of the blimp.

That this engine was not in order before the dirigible started on its fatal voyage. The crew had discussed it.

GERMAN STRIKE IS FIZZLE

Demonstration of American Military Police With Machine Guns Overawes Would-be Disturbers.

Cablenz, July 24.—American military police, armed with machine guns and sawed-off shotguns, put down a strike of German workmen in less than two hours after the men had walked out, merely by their presence in the district.

The strike, aggregating 800 Germans, was in Bendorf-on-Rhine. It was called in conjunction with the general strike in Berlin and other parts of Germany, in spite of warnings issued from American army headquarters.

Almost as soon as the machine guns were in position the strike leaders sent word to Captain Dewhurst that the strike was called off.

WILL VISIT ONLY TWO CITIES

Prince of Wales to See Only Capital and Metropolis of the United States.

London, July 24.—The Prince of Wales will visit only New York and Washington during his stay in America. American Ambassador Davis announced.

The prince will maintain his headquarters aboard the battleship *Reynown*, which will carry him to America. He will make a brief visit to New York and be a guest at the White House.

TO REGULATE AIR NAVIGATION

Senator Sherman of Illinois Introduces Measure Growing Out of Recent Tragedy at Chicago.

Washington, July 24.—Federal regulation of the navigation of the air is provided in a bill introduced in the senate by Senator Sherman of Illinois.

Senator Sherman, in a brief statement, declared that navigation of the air must be regulated. He declared that the recent "blimp" tragedy in Chicago indicates the necessity for a code of aerial navigation laws.